

3497. Misbranding of Bob's Gypsy Rub liniment. U. S. v. 12 Bottles, etc.
(F. D. C. No. 30912. Sample Nos. 12771-L, 12772-L.)

LIBEL FILED: April 17, 1951, District of Colorado.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 13, 1950, by the C. G. Smith Products Co., from Blytheville, Ark.

PRODUCT: *Bob's Gypsy Rub liniment.* 12 6-ounce bottles, 8 2-ounce bottles, 12 1-pint bottles, and 12 1-quart bottles at Denver, Colo., together with a number of booklets entitled "Bob's Gypsy Rub No. 1."

Analysis showed that the product consisted essentially of wintergreen, menthol, ether, and belladonna alkaloids.

LABEL, IN PART: "Bob's Gypsy Rub Liniment * * * Contains: Menthol, Oil of Wintergreen, Oil of Eucalyptus, Tincture of Belladonna, Camphorated Oil, and Ether."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements on the labels of the article and in the booklet were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the article was an adequate and effective treatment for common colds, neuritis, arthritis, rheumatism, stiff or painful joints or muscles, asthma, headaches, lumbago, tonsillitis, sinusitis, osteomyelitis, bruised bones, corns and bunions of humans, ruptured tendons, curbs, bone spavins, splints, sore shoulders, quarter cracks, ossicle trouble, sesamoid trouble, suspensory trouble, shipping colds, pneumonia, kidney trouble, sore ligaments, sore joints, stiff joints, sore legs, soreness of all kinds, shipping soreness, lameness, sickness, bad legs, all swellings, cuts, colds, threatening pneumonia, and capped hocks of horses; that the article would keep horses in good working condition; that it would prevent colds in horses; that it would perform a miracle; and that it would remove scar tissue. The article was not an adequate and effective treatment for such conditions, and it would not fulfill the promises of benefit made for it.

Further misbranding, Section 502 (e) (2), the article was fabricated from two or more ingredients, and its label failed to bear the quantity of ether and belladonna alkaloids contained therein.

DISPOSITION: June 4, 1951. The C. G. Smith Products Co. having executed an acceptance of service and authorization for taking of final decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and the court ordered that the product be destroyed.

3498. Misbranding of Inducto-Scope. U. S. v. 18 Devices * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31146. Sample No. 11423-L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 21, 1951, Northern District of Ohio.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about March 10 and April 1, 17, and 26, 1951, by the Macy Co., from St. Petersburg, Fla.

PRODUCT: 18 *Inducto-Scopes* at Parma, Ohio, together with a number of copies of a booklet entitled "Inducto-Scope."

The device consisted of 2 coils about 10 inches in diameter, covered with a woolen material, and each coil containing approximately 500 turns of wire.

Attached to one coil was a cord equipped with a plug to fit into a wall receptacle. The coils were connected with an insulated cord bearing a switch. With the current on, the device would produce a moderately weak alternating magnetic field.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), certain statements in the booklet were false and misleading. The statements represented and suggested that the device was a factor in restoring and preserving health; that it would combat disease, energize body tissues by increasing the activity of the cells and thereby normalizing metabolic processes, and give new energy and pep; and that the device was effective in the relief of arthritis, neuritis, eyeritis [*sic*], rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, inflammatory joints, asthma, nasal catarrh, colds, sinusitis, impaired eyesight, earache, migraine headache, tonsillitis bronchitis, pleurisy, intestinal catarrh, constipation, catarrh of kidney and bladder, kidney trouble, prostate trouble, ovary congestion, female weakness, varicose veins, respiratory conditions, conditions caused by congested circulation, and every ache and pain. The device was not capable of fulfilling the promises of benefit made for it.

DISPOSITION: June 28, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. On August 16, 1951, an amendment to the decree was entered, ordering that the devices be released to the Food and Drug Administration.

DRUGS FOR VETERINARY USE*

3499. Misbranding of Sulfa-Du. U. S. v. 25 Jugs * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31151. Sample No. 31569-L.)

LIBEL FILED: May 21, 1951, Western District of Arkansas.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 11, and 27, 1951, by the Hill Poultry Service, from Dallas, Tex.

PRODUCT: 25 1-gallon jugs of *Sulfa-Du* at Springdale, Ark.

LABEL, IN PART: "Chemic Brand Farm Chemistry Associates *Sulfa-Du*
* * * Each 100 cc contains an equal of 4.5 grams of Sulfathiazole."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the following label statements were false and misleading since the article was not an effective treatment of infectious coryza in poultry, as represented: "For Infectious Coryza (Colds) In Poultry * * * When symptoms of Infectious Coryza appear in a flock, add two ounces of *Sulfa-Du* to all drinking water for 24 hours, then add one ounce per gallon for next two days. Allow only medicated water during treatment. If birds do not respond to treatment * * * have diagnosis re-established."

DISPOSITION. June 26, 1951. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3500. Misbranding of Viking saturation feed. U. S. v. 18 Drums * * *. (F. D. C. No. 31176. Sample No. 30030-L.)

LIBEL FILED: June 18, 1951, Western District of Washington.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about April 23, 1951, by Viking Laboratories, Inc., from Des Moines, Iowa.

PRODUCT: 18 25-pound drums of *Viking saturation feed* at Seattle, Wash., together with a number of circulars entitled "Viking Vilak" and "The Roundup."

*See also No. 3497.